

13PSUM STATEMENT OF COSTS

Estimate of Costs to the State of Alaska for the Implementation of the Initiative Proposing an Act to “tax and regulate the production, sale, and use of marijuana.”

State of Alaska deegwahtsii vats’a’ an gwiheelyaa eenjit, Jii bill Alaska gwizhit marijuana tl’oo tr’ahahshii, ch’ookwat tr’ahtsii, ts’a’ nats’ahts’a’ vit’eegwahqch’yaa datthak eenjit tax nigwireehee’aa.

Summary

As required by AS 15.45.090(a)(4), the State of Alaska has prepared the following statement of costs resulting from the implementation of the proposed ballot initiative to tax and regulate the production, sale, and use of marijuana.

AS 15.45.090(a)(4) gwik’it t’igwihee’yaa eenjit, State of Alaska jii dehtl’yaa shrigwigwinlik, jii bill Alaska gwizhit marijuana tl’oo tr’ahahshii, ch’ookwat tr’ahtsii, ts’a’ nats’ahts’a’ vit’eegwahqch’yaa datthak deegwahtsii vats’a’ an gwiheelyaa eenjit.

The initiative would legalize the personal use of marijuana for persons age 21 or older.

Specifically, the statute would permit: the possession, use, display, purchase, or transportation of marijuana accessories or one ounce or less of marijuana; the possession, growth, processing, or transporting of no more than six marijuana plants (with three or fewer being mature, flowering plants) and possession of the marijuana on the premises where the plants were grown; the transfer of one ounce or less of marijuana and up to six immature marijuana plants to a person who is 21 years of age or older without remuneration; the consumption of marijuana in a non-public location; and assisting another person who is 21 years of age or older in any of the above activities.

Jii gwik’it t’igwihee’yaa juu yit’ahahch’yaa gookhai’ neegwadadhat 21 ts’a’ gehdaa gwanlii naii gooveenjit legal gwihee’aa. Jii statute zhit jii gwik’it t’igwihee’yaa: juu adahaatr’ihee’ak, yit’eehahch’yaa, tr’ookwat, k’iigeehee’ak ji’ ounce ch’ihlak zhrih gihee’yaa; duuyee chan gwanzhih nihk’ii tik gwandaa adahaatr’ihee’ak (jidii gwiinzii nahshii kwaii tik zhrih chan), ijin chan gwahshii duuyee neegiyahaazhik, aiits’a’ juu naii neegwadadhat 21 ginlii ounce ch’ihlak, ts’a’ gwanzhih nihk’ii tik gwintl’eegiyilii laraa ehdaa haa; chan digizhee gwizhrih gwit’eegiihahch’yaa; ants’a’ ch’izhii dinjii neegwadadhat 21 ts’a’ gehdaa nilii tl’oo haa deegoo’ya’ gwiindhan haa goots’inyaa.

The initiative would also impose certain restrictions and penalties on the personal cultivation and public consumption of marijuana as well as prohibit the use of false identification by a person under the age of 21 to purchase or attempt to purchase marijuana. It would allow for the manufacture, possession, purchase, distribution and sale of marijuana accessories as well as the lawful operation of marijuana-related facilities such as retail stores and cultivation facilities.

Jii dehtl’yaa kat gwik’it t’igwihee’yaa chan juu naii idigeenjit tl’oo gahshii ts’a’ oo’ok gwa’an giit’ahch’yaa ji’ gweelin (limit) gahahtsyaa ts’a’ gwik’it t’igii’in kwaa ji’ eenjit laraa gogohookwat goo’aii, ants’a’ chan k’eejit naii tth’aii neegwadadhat 21 ginlii kwaa ji’ duuyee “false ID” (va-ID vats’an t’inch’yaa kwaa) haa marijuana-tl’oo gohookwat. Ants’a’ tl’oo eenjit k’eiich’ii kwaii gahtsik, adahaatr’ihee’ak, tr’ookwat, gwintl’eegiyilii ji’ gwats’a’ deeyahthan, ants’a’ aii geenjit chan ch’ookwat zheh ts’a’ tl’oo zhee (nijin giyahshii) gwiheelyaa chan.

The initiative requires the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC) in the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED) to adopt regulations to implement the law no later than nine months after the initiative is approved. However the legislature may create a Marijuana Control Board in DCCED to assume the ABC’s regulatory role. Marijuana establishments must be registered and local governments could prohibit or limit the existence of and operations of marijuana facilities in their jurisdiction.

Jii gwik’it t’igwihee’yaa eenjit aaha’ ginyaa ji’ Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC), Department of Commerce gwizhit, Community ts’a’ Economic Development (DCCED) shreenanh vanchoo nak’aa kwaa dahkhyuk gwikih regulation kwaii gahahtsyaa goo’aii. Aii legislature naii Marijuana Control Board DCCED zhit gaa gahahtsyaa, ABC naii googwit’it t’igihee’yaa. Tl’oo eenjit ch’ookwat zheh kwaii register giheelyaa goo’aii, ts’a’ Alaska gwa’an kwaiik’it goodlii kii geelk’ii naii aii k’inch’ii ch’ookwat zheh giyiindhan kwaa ji’ khan akwaa giheenjyaa, .

The initiative also imposes a \$50 per ounce (or proportionate part) excise tax on the sale and transfer of marijuana from a marijuana cultivation facility to a retail marijuana store or marijuana product manufacturing facility. The tax would be paid by the marijuana cultivation facility.

Aii tl'oo giyahshii naii \$50 ounce tax goohookwat gooa'ii, k'eich'ii gahtsii naii ts'a' ch'ookwat zheh goots'a' gwintl'eegiyilii ji'. Aii tl'oo giyahshii naii gohookwat goo'aii.

Based on examination of Washington and Colorado, two states that are currently in the process of implementing similar legislation, the Governor, the Legislature, or the ABC Board may choose to establish a Task Force to represent the major stakeholders affected by the implementation of the initiative. An estimate of the potential costs for the Task Force are included under the DCCED cost statement beginning on page 3. This would be an effective method to facilitate an expedient and comprehensive gear-up of the tax and regulatory framework described or established in the initiative.

Oodi' Washington ts'a' Colorado gwa'an chan jyaa digii'in gwik'eerahitii, ts'a' gook'it dzaa Alaska gwiKhekwaii Choo, Law Gahtsii Naii, ts'a' ABC Board jidii Task Force gahahtsyaa, juu naii initiative goodraii t'igwii'in gooveenjit. Aii Task Force eenjit deegwahtsii gooheekwat deht'yaa tik (3) kat danaakhwat'oo, DCCED naii jyaa deegwahtsii heelyaa giindhan. Jyahts'a' t'igiizhik ji' tax ts'a' regulatory eenjit gwiiniitthaii gwiheezyaa.

There are numerous unknowns in the State's implementation of this initiative and as such the cost statement provided here is illustrative. For example, it is unknown whether or not the legislature will create a Marijuana Control Board within DCCED, so the cost estimates do not reflect that potential administrative structure. Using information available from the Colorado and Washington experiences as well as other sources, state agencies have identified a range of potential costs to the state from \$3.7 to \$7.0 million in the first year. It is likely that costs related to development of the tax and regulatory framework would initially be significant. Over the longer term, it would be expected that more of the state's total costs would become public health and education activities as the extent of the impact on public health becomes more defined.

Jii initiative gwik'it t'igwiizhik ji', deegwiheech'yaa gwiinzii gaagwiindaii kwaa, ts'a' jii deht'yaa zhit deegwahtsii heelyaa tr'indhan aii k'it t'oonch'yaa. Izhiik gwik'it DCCED zhit Tl'oo Control Board gahahtsyaa ji' gaa gaagwiindaii kwaa, nats'ahts'a' deegwahtsii gwiheelyaa gaagwiheendaii goo. Washington, Colorado gwa'an deegii'in, ts'a' ch'izhii gwihsheii ts'an chan, state agencies naii neegwadadhat tr'oochit zhit \$3.7 - \$7 million dagwahtsii gwiheelyaa giindhan. Aii neegwadadhat tr'oochit zhit gwiintl'oo gwahaatl'oo tr'indhan, gaa niyut gweedhaa ajiit'ee State gwats'a' laraa an gahtsii gwandaa nitsya' dhidlit ji' duulee diineenjit gwiheezyaa gogwarahaa'ee eenjit ts'an laraa gohoondal.

Below is a summary table of agency costs followed by explanations of the estimates by individual agency. The following represents a potential range of state agency costs. The estimate does not include expenses that the legislature may or may not incur associated with the initiative, or any legal expenses that the state may incur as a result of the initiative.

Jii t'ee nats'ahts'a' laraa an gahahtsyaa eenjit gilsaii. Deegwihee'yaa ginyaa chan State aiints'a' law ahtsii naii googwiheekwat gwiitee goo'aii kwaa.

Summary of estimated costs to implement the Marijuana Initiative by State Agency

State Agency naii tl'oo deegwahtsii gwiheelyaa datthak

Agency	Cost Range - First Year Deegwahtsii - Tr'ookit Neegwadadhat	
Alaska Department of Revenue	\$650,000	\$800,000
Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development	\$1,563,960	\$1,563,960
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services	\$0	\$2,987,000
Alaska Department of Public Safety	\$1,434,700	\$1,434,700
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	\$0	\$136,900

University of Alaska	indeterminate	--
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	\$9,000	\$9,000
Division of Elections	\$71,257	\$71,257
Total First Year Estimated Cost	\$3,728,917	\$7,002,817

Statement of Cost Estimates by Department

Department Dehwahtsii Gwiheelyaa Ginyaa

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Revenue to implement the marijuana initiative

\$650,000 -\$800,000

Duulee Deegwahtsii Alaska Department of Revenue Tl'oo Ts'a' An Gahahtsyaa \$650,000 -\$800,000

If this initiative is approved by the voters in the August 2014 primary election, it would require DOR to incur additional costs to effectively implement it. If approved, it is presumed that this initiative would take effect thirty days after approval by a majority of qualified voters.

Deegwihee'yaa ginyaa voters naii gwats'an ahaa' ginyaa ji' DOR deegahaach'yaa gwandaa googhookwat eenjit. Shreenan ch'ihlak aiitl'ee voters aaha' ginyaa ji' gwik'it t'igihee'yaa.

The estimated cost to the state for the implementation of this initiative is between \$650,000 and \$800,000. Recurring annual costs are estimated at approximately \$300,000.

\$650,000 aiits'a' \$800,000 State naii jyaa dagwahtsii googhookwat. Aii gwik'it t'igihee'yaa ji' \$300,000 neegwadadhat hee neeghookwat.

The estimated costs can be broken down into two categories:

Deegwahtsii gwanlii chan neekwat han neegiihahtsyaa.

Personnel Services: \$300,000

Khit tr'agwahgwah'in naii \$300,000

Contractual Services: \$350,000-\$500,000

Geetak tr'agwah'in naii: \$350,000-\$500,000

TOTAL \$650,000-\$800,000

Datthak

\$650,000-\$800,000

Personnel - DOR estimates that it will need to create at least three new positions to oversee the new excise tax imposed by this initiative at a cost of approximately \$300,000 to assist with the administration and collection of a new excise tax. DOR would need at least one Tax Auditor III position, one Tax Technician II position, and one Investigator III position to fulfill the needs of a new tax program. This cost is similar to the cost that is currently incurred by DOR to administer other similar types of excise taxes, and would be recurring annual costs for DOR.

Tr'agwah'in Naii - DOR gwitr'it t'agwah'in tik naii gooveenjit gwitr'it gahahtsyaa, aii excise tax k'eejit k'eegahaatyaa eenjit, duulee \$300,000 gwandaa gwahaatl'oo, juu k'eegwaadhat naii its'igiheenjyaa ts'a' exise tax k'eejit teegwahaadhal naii. DOR naii Tax Auditor III ch'ihlak, Tax Technician II ch'ihlak, Investigator III ch'ihlak t'eegahch'yaa, jii tax k'eejit gwigwitr'it eenjit. Ch'adan DOR excise tax k'eejit gii'ii, aii k'it deegwahaatl'oo, chan hee neegwadadhat gwit'eegahch'yaa DOR gooheekwat.

Contractual Services - DOR estimates that it will incur a one-time additional expense of approximately \$500,000 for systems configuration. In August 2014, DOR will be complete with configuring the excise tax portion of its new Tax Revenue Management System (TRMS). If this initiative is approved by the voters, it will require DOR and its information system contractors to reconfigure the system to add this new excise tax. Given the limited timeframe to analyze what portions of the system would need to be reconfigured if the initiative passed, DOR's contractors have supplied an estimate of \$350,000 to \$500,000 for this effort.

Geetee Tragwah'in Naii - Aii naii chan gwi'tr'it t'agwahah'yaa ch'ihlok \$500,000 gooveenjit gwiheelyaa. Khii Zhrii 2014 DOR gwi'tr'it daangahadal aii excise tax k'eejit valat k'at Tax Revenue Management System (TRMS) anoolnjik. Jii deegwihee'yaa voters gooveenjit gwiinzii ji' DOR nyaa geetee tr'agwah'in, googwi'tr'it k'at neegiihooljik. Niiyut kwaa ts'a' gwiinzii neegiihaa'yaa ts'a' gooveenjit nizii ji' gwik'it t'igihee'yaa. DOR geetee tr'agwah'in (contractors) naii \$350,000 gwats'an \$500,000 geenjit nigiyinlii. Aii laraa shriit'ahch'yaa kwaa neeginlii aii gwiheezyaa ji' gaagiindaii kwaa. It'ee lee deeeheech'yaa li' giyyuunyaa.

The above cost estimates represent a minimum cost given the numerous uncertainties around the referendum, and what all of the effects of its passage would be.

Geedee deegwahtsii heelyaa giyyuunyaa it'ee gwik'ee'it inch'yaa (duulee gwandaa gwahaatl'oo), jidii tthak deegwiheech'yaa gwiinzii gaagwiindaii kwaa geh'an.

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development to implement the marijuana initiative

\$1,563,960

Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development Gogoohookwat Tl'oo Dehtl'yaa Gahahtsyaa Eenjit \$1,563,960

The following represents an estimated cost to DCCED given the language of the ballot initiative; the actual costs will likely be different. The estimate does not include expenses the legislature or other departments may incur associated with the initiative. The Washington and Colorado marijuana initiative cost estimates were reviewed in developing this cost analysis.

Jii DCCED goots'a' deegwahtsii heelyaa tr'indhan aii dehtl'yaa zhit gwiginjik geh'an; it'ee lyaa ch'ujuk heelyaa gwazhraii dahlii. Aii law gahtsii ch'izhii department naii googokwat gwi'tr'ee gwahee'aa kwaa. Gwiinzii Washington ts'a' Colorado tl'oo dehtl'yaa deegwahtsii gwinyaa gwik'eegahtii aii k'it t'igihee'yaa.

If the initiative is approved by voters in the August 2014 primary election, the State of Alaska, through the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board, shall adopt regulations within nine months following the effective date, as required by AS 17.38.090. It is presumed that the initiative would take effect thirty days after the approval by a majority of qualified voters.

Khii Zhrii 2014 zhit voters naii aaha' ginyaa ji', State of Alaska ts'a' aii Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board haa shreenanh vanchoo nak'aa zhat dhitin gwiizhik gwik'it t'igihee'yaa goo'aai, aii AS 17.38.090 zhit danakhwatl'oo k'it. Voters aaha' ginyaa tl'ee shreenanh ch'ihlak gwik'it t'igihee'yaa giindhan.

A local government may designate a local regulatory authority that would be responsible for processing applications submitted for the operation of a marijuana establishment within the boundaries of the local government. If the ABC Board fails to adopt regulations as outlined in the initiative, an applicant may submit an application directly to a local regulatory authority one year after the effective date of the law. In accord with AS 17.38.110, a local government may prohibit cultivating, manufacturing, testing, and selling marijuana through an ordinance or voter initiative. Local governments may also enact local ordinances or regulations for the governance of marijuana establishment operations as long as they are not in conflict with the initiative or regulations enacted pursuant to the initiative.

Kwaiik'it kii dilk'ii naii tl'oo gwats'a' k'eegwaadhat gwagahahtsyaa ts'a' juu naii kat gahaak'yaa gooteech'ooanzhri' chan, aii naii applications kwaii goohoondal nijin tl'oo gwideek'it gwihee'aa kwaii k'it gwizhit gwik'eehaatyaa eenjit. ABC kii dilk'ii naii gwiinzii gwik'it t'igii'in kwaa ji', aii dinjii gwitsii nagaachii goots'a' application t'iheelyaa neegwadadhat ch'ihlak aii AS 17.38.110 zhit k'it. Kwaiik'it ts'a' k'eegwaadhat naii gitr'igii'ee ji' ordinance gwahahtsyaa ts'a' izhik duuyee tl'oo gahahshii. k'eich'ii gahtsik, gwik'eehaanjii, ts'a' ch'ookwat gahtsii. Kwaiik'it kii dilk'ii naii giindhan ji' khan tl'oo geenjit regulation ts'a' ordinance kwaii gwahahtsyaa, gaa State law gwinehts'i ji' duuyeh.

If the initiative passes, the responsibility for controlling marijuana will lie with the ABC Board until or unless a marijuana control board is established by the legislature within DCCED.

ABC kat dilk'ii naii gwiinzii gwik'eegahaatyaa, aii tl'oo ineeegahadk gwehkii law dhidlit ji', tl'oo control board gahahtsyaa law ahtsii naii DCCED gwizhit.

As was done in the state of Colorado following the passage of a similar initiative, the department recommends the creation of a Task Force to identify legal, policy, and procedural issues that need to be resolved, and to offer suggestions and proposals for legislative and executive action for the implementation of this initiative. The Task Force would need to complete its initial regulatory framework within four months of the effective date of the initiative to allow for the adoption of regulations within the nine month requirement. The remaining Task Force work would be concluded one year after the effective date of the initiative.

Colorado deegii'in gwik'it t'igihee'yaa department nait task force tr'ohtsyaa giindhan, legal, policy, najyahts'a' gwiinzii t'igihee'yaa gwagwahahtsyaa. Jyahts'a' t'igwii'in ts'a' proposal law ahtsii nait agahnyaa. Aiiit'ee gwizhrih gwik'it t'igihee'yaa. Shreenanh doo gwizhit task force nait (initial regulatory framework) gahahtsyaa. Aii gwik'it regulation shreenanh vanchoo ch'ihlak kwaa gweekii t'igihee'yaa. Aii task force googwitr'it neegwadadhat ch'ihlak giiyaadaahanjik, aii law heelyaa gwehkii.

It is assumed that the Task Force would be comprised of a total of 17 uncompensated members representing interest groups affected by the ballot initiative: four Legislators, one each from the majority and minority of both the House and Senate; one Commissioner or their Designee from each agency affected by this initiative (DCCED, Public Safety, Health and Social Services, Environmental Conservation, Revenue, Law, Corrections and the University of Alaska); one member of the initiative campaign; one member of the public who represents the medical industry; and three members of the public at-large, with one representing rural Alaska. Task Force members will receive travel and per diem. The actual composition of the Task Force may be different. The estimated total cost to DCCED for the implementation of this initiative is \$1,563,960 for the first year and \$1,413,140 for the second year.

Ch'ihloaatin ts'a' ch'its'iheetsii neekwaii vanooljik task force kat dilk'ii nait gavoookwat kwaa nait juu ballot dehtl'yaa yindhan nait its'igiheenjyaa: law ahtsii doo, ch'ihlak kwaiik'it gwiintsal ts'a' gwiintsii chan goohoondal, aiichan House ts'a' Senate gwats'an, Commissioner ch'ihlak, duulee chan juu agency ts'an gwik'it t'ooya' yiindhan (DCCED, Public Safety, Health ts'a' Social Services, Environmental Conservation, Revenue, Law, Corrections, ants'a' University of Alaska); ch'ihlak gwik'it t'igihee'yaa campaign gwats'an, ch'ihlak medical industry gwats'an, aiits'a' tik nait public-at-large gwats'an, aii Alaska kwaiik'it gwatsal eenjit. Task force tr'agwah'in nait neegiihiinjik, ch'igihee'aa gwogohookwat. Aii chan duulee juu nait gwitee gahaak'yaa ch'ijuk gwiheelyaa. DCCED gwik'it t'ihlee'yaa geenjit neegwadadhat tr'oochit eenjit \$1,563,960 heelyaa, ts'a' neegwadadhat neekwat \$1,413,140 heelyaa.

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
Business Registration Examiners, Range 13 C - 2 at \$73,000 each		\$146,000
Investigator IIIs, Range 18 C - 4 at \$99,300 each		\$397,200
Investigator IV, Range 20 C		\$110,000
Administrative Officer I, Range 17 C		\$86,000
Program Coordinator II, Range 20 C	\$107,800	\$107,800
Total Personal Service Costs	\$107,800	\$847,000
Board member/Staff travel and per diem		\$85,900
Informants/underage buyers (compliance check) travel, pay, and per diem		\$34,000
Task Force travel and per diem	\$16,600	
Total Travel and Per Diem Costs	\$16,600	\$119,900
ABC Board Warning/Enforcement Signs	\$2,000	\$2,000
Envelopes	\$800	\$800

Forms	\$1,500	\$1,500
Postage	\$2,000	\$2,000
Office Space 160 sq. ft. per employee at \$3 foot	\$5,760	\$51,840
Ongoing support services for new employees	\$10,000	\$90,000
One-time set up costs for new positions	\$5,000	\$40,000
Total Equipment, Office Space, and Supplies Costs	\$27,060	\$188,140
Task Force recommendations contract funds	\$650,000	
Department of Law Assistant Attorney General Services	\$62,500	\$62,500
Department of Law for expedited regulations	\$200,000	
Database Creation	\$500,000	
Database Maintenance		\$50,000
Vehicles 4 at \$33,500		\$134,000
Vehicle Operating and Maintenance at \$240 per month		\$11,600
Total Contracts and Services Costs:	\$1,412,500	\$258,100
Total Costs:	\$1,563,960	\$1,413,140

Personal Services

Gwitr'it T'agwah'in Naii

All positions within the ABC Board are currently performing at or above capacity. With the passage of the initiative, the workload of the ABC Board has the potential to double or triple. If doubled, the ABC Board would require an additional four investigators, one supervisor, and two business registration examiners to regulate the marijuana industry, similar to the duties of current staff that regulate the liquor industry. The addition of an Administrative Officer I would be necessary to support the added financial requirements. A Program Coordinator II would be necessary for the facilitation, coordination, and documentation of the Task Force and for the long-term program development, planning, coordination, and oversight of this complex program.

Juu naii datthak tr'agwah'in naii ABC Board kat googwitr'it gwandaa neegwiheelyaa, jii dehtl'yaa passed dhidlit ji'. Googwitr'it gwiintsii needhidlit ji' investigators doo t'eegahahch'yaa, supervisor ch'ihlak, aiits'a' business registration examiner neekwaii, aii chan tl'oo gahtsii aii kwanh chu' industry k'it regulate giihahtsyaa. Aii Administrative Office I chan t'eegahahch'yaa aii laraa gahtsii gwits'heenjyaa eenjit. Program Coordinator II chan t'eegahahch'yaa, aii facilitation, coordination, ts'a' documentation task force geenjit niyut gogwanrii deegihee'yaa gwik'eehahtyaa.

Travel and Per Diem

Neeginhiinjik, Ch'igihee'aa Gwalaraa

Board

If the ABC Board of Directors takes on the added responsibility of controlling the cultivation, manufacture, barter, possession, and the sale of marijuana, the current board meetings would be extended by one day, adding to the cost of lodging, ground transportation, and per diem.

Board

Aii ABC Board kat dilk'ii naii meeting eenjit nineegiidal chan drin ch'ihlak daanineegwihee'aa ji' gwandaa gwahaatl'oo, neegihiinjik, ch'igihee'aa eenjit chan.

Investigations

Investigators and underage buyers will travel to communities around the state to provide compliance checks and ensure retailers adhere to the laws and regulations of the program, similar to liquor industry compliance investigations.

Gwik'eegahaandal Eenjit

Gwik'eegahaandal ts'a' k'eejit ch'ookwat naai agwan State kwaiik'it goodlii k'eegihee'oo ts'a' kwanh chu' gahtsii gwa-law aiits'a' regulaions haa gwiinzii t'igii'in ji' eenjit.

Task Force

The Task Force will hold seven two-day meetings, with two face-to-face meetings in Anchorage and the rest conducted either by video or teleconference; this assumes ten members are located outside Anchorage.

Drin neekwaii gwiiteegwaanch'yaa (ch'its'iheetsi' neekwaii) hee nihts'a' nineegeheedal ts'a' nihts'a' gigeheekhyaa, Anchorage gwa'an. Aii chan video, tl'yah zhit geerinkhii chan t'egahahch'yaa, aii oo'ok naai gogwich'ii naai eenjit reh.

Equipment, Office Space, and Supplies

K'eiih'ii T'agahch'yaa, Nijin Tr'agwah'in

Equipment and supply costs includes new employee set up, warning signs, test kits, paper products, postage, and additional office space.

Office gwik'eiih'ii giyyaa tr'agwah'in, tr'agwah'in nyaa, jyaa khwi'in gwadanahot'oo, test kits, dehtl'yaa mail tr'ahtsii, aiits'a' tthaih zheh t'eegahch'yaa.

Contracts and Services

Niiyuk Tr'agwah'in Kwaa ts'a' Googwitr'it

Contract costs are for studies on market demand, effects of marijuana, and the cost of production. Regulations will need to be in place nine months after the effective date of this initiative and will require extensive work with the Department of Law. There will be significant ongoing work required by the Department of Law to meet the demands of this new program, similar to the legal demands of the liquor industry.

Deegwahtsii gwiheelyaa an gahahtsyaa, nijyahts'a' tl'oo business gwiheelyaa li', aiihl'ee deegwahtsii gwats'a' an gahahtsyaa gaagiheendaii gwik'it t'igihee'yaa eenjit Department of Law naai gwant'oo tr'agwahah'yaa aii regulations kat. Shreenanh vanchoo ch'ihlak kwaa gwandaa izhik law gihahtsyaa. Aiihl'ee Department of Law gwandaa googwitr'it gwiheelyaa, kwanh chu' industry k'it t'igwiheech'yaa.

A new database would require the analysis and development of business rules, analysis of existing systems for parallel processes or required modifications, new system development, testing, validation, implementation, and documentation.

K'eejit database jyahts'a' t'agahahch'yaa gwineech'arahahthat business rules gahahtsyaa, ch'adan gwik'it business t'inch'yaa k'it. Aiihl'ee gwandaa gwiinzii gihahtsyaa testing, validation, gwik'it t'igihee'yaa, aiihl'ee digiyyiheetl'oo.

Vehicles

Neehiighal

Additional vehicles are required to perform investigations across the state.

Neehiighal gwantsal gwandaa t'eegahch'yaa, State deegwii'in gaagiheendaii eenjit.

Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Health & Social Services to implement the marijuana initiative \$0 - \$2,987,000

Laraa deegwahtsii Alaska Department Gwizhit Health ts'a' Social Services tl'oo dehtl'yaa eenjit zhat nigwihee'aa gwik'it t'igihee'yaa. \$0 - \$2,987,000

As written, the initiative primarily focuses on the process and procedures necessary to establish taxation and regulation of the production, sale, and use of marijuana; the actions addressed in the initiative will not directly impact or cost the Department of Health and Social Services in the establishment of these procedures and regulation development.

Nijyahts'a' gwik'it t'igihee'yaa gwadanahot'oo taxation aiits'a' nijyahts'a' gihahtsyaa, gihookwat, aiits'a' giit'ahahch'yaa. Jii kwaa duuyee Department of Health ts'a' Social Services giyeenjit gohookwat t'igiiyahnyaa, aii gwik'it dehtl'yaa gilsaii ji'.

However, there is evidence that downstream health and social service consequences of implementing this initiative could be significant. The department has prepared an estimate based on research, other states' experiences, and an extrapolation of expenses the department incurs providing similar substance related services. The fiscal impact will directly relate to how many additional people begin using marijuana and how many current users increase their use.

Googaa k'iindaa deegihee'yaa health ts'a' social services gwiitee gahaak'yaa, gaa gwiinzii deegwahtsii gwiheelyaa gaagiindaii kwaa, gaa duulee gwahaatl'oo. Department deegwahtsii heelyaa shrigwigwinlik, gwiiteegiiyah'in, ch'izhii states naii deegiizhik, ts'a' daanch'yaa ch'adai' hee an gahtsii. Gwik'it neegwiniin'aii aiitl'ee juu naii tl'oo t'eegahahch'yaa aiits'a' juu naii ch'adai' yit'ahch'yaa gwandaa giit'eehahch'yaa aiitl'ee gwizhrii gwik'igahandal.

To evaluate costs, the department has considered recent studies including Proceedings of the National Academy of Science,[1] and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Cannabis: A Short Review*. [2] Department kwaii deegwahtsii gwiheelyaa evaluate gwagwahhahtsyaa. Ch'adai' National Academy of Science, ants'a' United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Cannabis: A Short Review*. [2]

These studies note emerging findings on the harmful effect of cannabis on neuropsychological functioning data indicating cannabis is linked to addiction, cognitive impairment, motor skills deficiency, respiratory, cardiovascular and mental health problems, and has been shown to be particularly damaging to maturing brains.

Jii gwats'an gwik'it gwaanjii aii tl'oo eh'an, gooyinji' iizuu ilii, tr'ikhit gwiintl'oo giit'ahch'yaa dai', gwizhii tr'agwah'in kwaa, shru' dineerahandak kwaa, goodrihdok, goodrii, googwandaii neeshrahch'yaa gahtsik, aiits'a' aii datthak gookiighaii eenjit iizuu tth'aii hee nahshii dai'

The consequences and outcomes of marijuana use create a significant potential for increased costs for physical and behavioral health care, child welfare services, educational systems, employers, public safety, criminal justice, community health and other aspects of state and local governments. For instance, legalization of marijuana may create an environment in which young people, in particular, perceive a lower risk of harm from marijuana use, resulting in increased use. [3]

Tl'oo t'eegahch'yaa geh'an laraa nitsii goots'a' an ilii, diiyinji', diitthai', tr'iinin gooveenjit gwiheezyaa, googwarahaa'ee geenjit tr'agwah'in, juu naii gooveenjit tr'agwah'in, ch'izhir kii dilk'ii, zheh gwaazhraii tr'ihedyaa kwaa eenjit, kawaiik'it tr'ahahts'ik kwaa eenjit, State aiits'a' kawaiik'it datthak legal giyiitsaii ji' gwandaa giit'eeyahahch'yaa ts'a' heezyaa giyuunyaa.

According to Robert Morrison, Executive Director of the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADA), Alaska has one of the highest use rates of marijuana at 11%, along with Vermont. He also highlights that an estimated 4.4 million individuals, nationwide, met criteria for marijuana dependence or abuse. [4]

Robert Morrison (NASADA) t'inyaa Alaska gwa'an 11% godinjii naii gwandaa tl'oo t'eegahch'yaa, Vermont haa reh. Aiits'a' chan 4.4 million nikyaa datthak tl'oo gwiinzii t'eegahch'yaa kwaa.

While actual increases in health and social service programming are unknown, research and data provide a clear picture of the potential for increased problems associated with the legalization of marijuana. In states where medical marijuana is legal, marijuana abuse and dependence rates are almost twice as high as in those states without medical marijuana. [5] Two states that have recently legalized marijuana, Washington and Colorado, report difficulty determining the potential costs. Results of a recent report to estimate the fiscal impact of marijuana legalization in Colorado were inconclusive and four national marijuana-policy experts wrote that "the future holds more unknowns than knowns."

Health ts'a' social services naii gwandaa gwilii ji' gaagiindaii kwaa, gaa research ts'a' data gwandaa gwiheezuu tl'oo legalize gitsaii ji' gwiinzii gwagwaa'in. Kwaiik'it datthak tl'oo ch'oondaii eenjit giit'ahch'yaa naii gwandaa giyindhan. Washington ts'a' Colorado state neekwaii naii tl'oo legalize gitsaii, gaa tth'aii deegwahtsii gwiheelyaa gaagiindaii kwaa. Aii report t'inyaa Colorado tl'oo legalize gitsaii deegiheenjyaa gaagiindaii kwaa. Aii tl'oo lyaa haagiindaii experts ch'adagaantl'oo yeendaa nijyahts'a' gwiheedhaa gaagwiindaii kwaa ginyaa.

The Division of Juvenile Justice has identified several areas in which costs could increase. Making possession of marijuana an offense that can be committed by minors but not adults creates a new status offense that is

subject to specific rules governing the secure holding of juveniles. Violation of those rules could jeopardize federal funding currently received through the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The initiative could also require increased treatment for substance abuse and mental health issues among youth held in detention.

Division of Juvenile Justice naii t'iginyaa duulee gwandaa gwahaatl'oo gwiheelyaa. Dinjii naii khan t'oo khagahaazhyaa gwiizhik tr'iinin naii nakwaa, jii status offense eenjit juveniles naii goo-rules kwaii heelyaa. Aii rules gitsaii ji' federal ts'an laraa goonjii gwiizuu gwagwahahtsyaa U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice ts'a' Delinquency Prevention. Jii dehtl'yaa gwik'it t'igii'in ji' tr'iinin naii zhee gwaazhrai dilk'ii naii eenjit gwandaa gook'eehantyya, t'oo haa gits'ik ts'a' gookiighaii chan iizuu ji'.

With this very brief overview of concerns about increased marijuana use and legalization, the department anticipates potential costs to DHSS in the following areas, with estimates of per annual cost increases: Jii law dhidlit ji', gwiiteegwaanch'yaa geenjit nach'aradhat aii t'oo gwandaa vigwili, DHSS gwahaatl'oo gwik'it t'igwiheech'yaa neegwadadhat dak t'iheelyaa.

- **Increased substance use, dependency and addictions treatment: \$200,000 or a 10% increase in treatment services for marijuana dependence;**
Tl'oo t'eegahch'yaa geenjit gook'ahtii jii 10% dak t'iheenyaa. \$200,000 chan aii t'oo khyu' akhagoonyaa aii ts'igiheenyaa eenjit;
- **Increased mental health treatment services: \$1.1 million or a 5% increase in mental health treatment services;**
Gookiighaii eenjit gook'ahtii gwandaa gwiheelyaa \$1.1 million aiits'a' 5% haa gwandaa heelyaa;
- **Increased physical health services through public health and our primary care providers: \$400,000;**
Gootthai' eenjit gook'ahtii \$400,000 gwiheelyaa ilts'ik zhee aii gook'eehahtyya nyaa;
- **Increased Medicaid costs to cover treatment and service needs: \$27,000 or a 10% increase in current marijuana treatment services covered by Medicaid;**
Medicaid dak gwandaa gwiheelyaa \$27,000 aiits'a' 10% dak t'ihinenyaa, aii t'oo eh'an gook'ahtii;
- **Increased enforcement of marijuana access by youth (similar to our current tobacco enforcement efforts). This expenditure will be determined upon the process developed for retail sale of marijuana: \$140,000 or a potential 20% increase;**
K'eejit naii t'oo khan goonjii ji' ch'izhir naii gwandaa t'eegwahahch'yaa (ts'eet'it gwa-law k'it t'iheech'yaa) \$140,000 ts'a' 20% doonch'yaa k'iighai' jyaa dagwahtsii gwiheelyaa;
- **Increased prevention, education and early intervention programs for adolescents and young adults: 10% community grant increase and 20% ASAP service increase = \$390,000 + \$250,000;**
K'eejit naii gwits'i' ys'a' khan gwits'igwinyaa ts'a' geegoorahtan gwandaa gwiheelyaa. 10% kwaiik'it gwats'an ts'a' 20% ASAP gwits'igwinyaa dak t'ihinenyaa \$390,000 gwak'aa chan \$250,000;
- **Increased child protection services for young children in homes with regular and persistent marijuana users (second hand marijuana smoke, neglect), and training for foster parents and staff: \$250,000;**
Tr'iinin naii digizheh gwizhit gwiintl'oo t'oo t'eegahch'yaa gwandaa gook'eerahahtyya (ch'izhii naii goots'an lat, ts'a' tr'iinin goots'a' giizuu), ts'a' zhehk'aa tr'iinin naii t'eegwiljik ts'a' goovaa tr'agwah'in naii: \$250,000;
- **Increased juvenile justice services for youth engaged in marijuana use and dependency \$200,000; and**
K'eejit zhee gwaazhrai t'eegahch'yaa naii chan \$200,000; aiits'a'
- **Potential Human Resource activities related to employee use of marijuana and related policies \$30,000.**
Tr'agwah'in naii chan \$30,000.

Estimated annual potential cost increases to the Department of Health and Social Services resulting from the legalization of marijuana are \$2,987,000. As indicated, these are estimates based on projected impacts; depending on the actual regulations, enforcement, and number of citizens who increase their use of marijuana, actual costs are likely to be different.

Neegwadadhat hee Department of Health aiits'a' Social Services naii t'oo legalized dhidlit aiitl'ee \$2,987,000 dak t'ihinjik. T'igwinyaa, deegwahtsii gwiheelyaa aii gwik'igahandal dinjii naii gwandaa t'oo t'eegahch'yaa aiitl'ee ch'ujuk t'igwiheech'yaa.

**Estimate of Costs to the Alaska Department of Public Safety
to implement the marijuana initiative**

Alaska Department of Public Safety Deegwahtsii An Giheelyaa

\$1,434,700

\$1,434,700

The ballot initiative would tax and regulate marijuana sales and allow Alaskans to cultivate marijuana for personal use. Persons 21 years of age or older could legally possess up to one ounce of marijuana or six marijuana plants (three of which could be mature), and could legally cultivate, sell and purchase marijuana through authorized marijuana-related facilities.

Gwik'it t'igihee'yaa tl'oo tax gahahtsyaa nijyahts'a' idigenjit tl'oo gahahshii chan gwik'eegahaatyaa. Neekwaii daatin ts'a' ch'ihlak jii dehtl'yaa zhit tl'oo ounce ch'ihlak adak'at k'igiihaazhik aiits'a' tl'oo gwanzhik tik nijin giyahshii gwats'an chan khan giihookwat ts'a' ch'ookwat gahahtsyaa.

The cost to DPS to implement the law proposed by this initiative is based on the following assumptions regarding the legalization of marijuana in Alaska: it will lead to increased demand and usage and a consequent increase in the number of people driving while under the influence of this drug, and it will increase the illegal diversion and exportation of marijuana lawfully cultivated in Alaska.

Alaska gwa'an DPS naii gwik'it t'igihee'yaa deegwahtsii goohookwat aii tl'oo legalized dhidlit ji':Gwiintl'oo giit'ahch'yaa gwiizhik neech'agohakhal ji' illegal gwiheelyaa ts'a' tl'oo gahshii gwats'an izhik legal nilii aii ts'an giit'ahch'yaa kwaii naii oo'ok nineegiihaazhik aii illegal t'igihee'yaa.

Therefore, the costs to DPS are associated with the following:

Jii kwaii geh'an DPS gohookwat:

1. Increasing the number Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit trooper investigators to target the diversion and exportation of marijuana lawfully grown in Alaska;

Gwandaa ch'izhii nagant'ii geenjit (Statewide) nan choo ch'oondaii enforcement t'eegahahch'yaa izhik lawfully giiahshii aii k'eerahaazhik kwaa gwa'an k'eegiihaazhik;

2. Requiring more troopers to receive Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) certification to enhance their ability to detect drivers impaired by marijuana and address the anticipated increase in DUI offenses;

Ch'izhir naii gwandaa (DRE) eenjit certification gwit'eegahahch'yaa, juu naii tl'oo haa gwiinzii neech'agahkhaa kwaa gaagiheendaii eenjit;

3. Launching a public education and awareness campaign on the dangers of driving under the influence of marijuana; and

Tl'oo t'eegahch'yaa gwiizhik gwiinzii neech'agahaakhal kwaa, aii eenjit chan geegooahaachyaa;

4. Increasing the number of samples being sent out for toxicology analysis to detect the presence of marijuana in blood.

Goodaa tee tl'oo daanch'yaa googohaa'yaa geenjit toxicology ts'a' nineegiihaazhik.

Division of Alaska State Troopers:

Alaska Nan CHoo Kat Ch'izhir Naii:

Marijuana is identified as a primary substance of abuse in Alaska, along with alcohol, cocaine, heroin, and prescription drugs. These substances are the focus of most drug enforcement efforts in Alaska.

Ch'oondaii niint'aii datthak, zhah, kwanh chu', heroin, aiits'a' ch'oondaii ilts'ik zheh gwats'an giyuunjii datthak gwiinzii giit'ahch'yaa kwaa ts'a' giit'eehahch'yaa kwaa goo'aii. Aii kwaii geh'an ch'izhir naii lee t'eegahch'yaa Nan Choo gwizhit.

DPS' Division of Alaska State Troopers (AST), Alaska Bureau of Investigation, Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit (SDEU) provides a leadership role in coordinating law enforcement's efforts to reduce the availability of illegal alcohol and controlled substances (including marijuana) throughout Alaska. The SDEU primarily supports six investigative drug task forces throughout Alaska. These teams are broken down by region as follows:

DPS Division of Alaska State Troopers (AST), Alaska Bureau of Investigation, Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit (SDEU) gwitsyee ginlii ts'a' gwits'i' ginyaa aii tl'oo aiits'a' kwanh chu' gwiheelyaa kwaa eenjit oo'ok Nan Choo datthak gwit'ee. Aii nyaa chan ch'izhii gwats'an tr'agwah'in lee neegiltsaii.

- Alaska Interdiction Task Force/Anchorage Enforcement Group (sponsored by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration)
- Fairbanks Area-wide Narcotics Team
- Mat-Su Narcotics Enforcement Team
- South Central Area-wide Narcotics Team
- Southeast Alaska Cities Against Drugs Task Force
- Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team

SDEU participates with and receives assistance from several federal investigative agencies involved in drug enforcement. These agencies include: the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Postal Inspection Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATFE); and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

SDEU gwiitee gwits'iginyaa ts'a' chan Fedral Agency nait goots'iginyaa jii agencies nait: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); U.S. Postal Inspection Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATFE); and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

The DEA awarded \$80,000 in Marijuana Eradication grant funds to the State of Alaska in calendar year 2012. These funds were used to cover some of the costs associated with marijuana eradication in the state. In calendar year 2012, funds were shared with the Anchorage, Craig, and Kenai police departments to cover overtime incurred by officers involved in eradication operations. The following table reports the activities supported through this grant:

DEA nait 2012 dai' Nan Choo \$80,000 gwintl'eeginlii, tl'oo eradication gahahtsyaa eenjit. Ali ts'an Anchorage, Craig, aiits'a' Kenai ch'izhir nait agogookwat jii eradication haa tr'agwah'in nait. Dzaa gehzhee daganahotl'oo jii laraa haa giyyaa deegihee'yaa:

2012 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Statistical Report for Alaska								
Total Eradicated Outdoor Grow Sites	Total Cultivated Plants Outdoor	Total Eradicated Indoor Grow Sites	Total Cultivated Plants Indoor	Total Cultivated Plants (Outdoor & Indoor)	Bulk Processed Marijuana	Number of Arrest	*Assets Seized (Value)	Weapon Seizure
3	113	62	4,270	4,383	203	76	\$36,077	74

**Assets seized include paraphernalia items such as grow lights and digital scales and does not include marijuana plants.*

Given that marijuana is illegal under federal law, legalization of marijuana in Alaska will have an impact on the collaborative working relationships DPS has with its federal counterparts and could potentially affect federal grant funds DPS and local law enforcement agencies receive for marijuana eradication and suppression efforts.

Federal law zhit tl'oo legal nilii kwaa ts'a' Nan Choo aii tl'oo legal tr'iltasii ji' nihlaa gwiinzii tr'agwahah'yaa kwaa gwiheelyaa aii DPS haa Federal grants iizuu hahtsyaa ts'a' kwaiik'it tl'oo eenjit tr'agwah'in nait gwandaa gogwantrii gwahahtsyaa.

Should this initiative become law, it is practical to assume that arrests for simple possession will decrease. Even so, drug enforcement efforts are primarily targeted at individuals engaged in commercially cultivating and trafficking marijuana.

Jii gwik'it t'igihee'yaa law gilsaii ji' kwaiiji' tl'oo dakat khigilzhii arrest zhak tineehenjyaa giindhan. Googaa ch'oondaii iizuu tr'agwah'in nait dinjii tl'oo nahshii oo'ok neegiyahaazhik nait tth'aii hee k'eegahaatyaa.

It is likely that sales of marijuana will not only be conducted by legitimate, taxpaying business people, but by criminal actors as well. Due to more potent levels of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in Alaskan-grown marijuana, the out of state demand for the drug is significant, and legalization could increase opportunities for marijuana export. AST predicts illegal commercial marijuana growing operations will continue to exist to meet this demand, skirting taxes and regulation in order to make the maximum profit. In addition, allowing the operation of marijuana cultivation facilities as proposed by the initiative actually increases the opportunity for Alaska's "legally grown" marijuana to be illegally diverted and exported.

Dinjii tax ookwat naii zhri' giiyaa laraa hahtsyaa kwaa, dinjii naii gwiit'ee chan laraa giiyaa hahtsyaa. Aii (THC) Nan Choo tl'oo gwandaa nint'aii geh'an oo'ok gwich'in nyaa giik'aii geheekhi'yaa aii legal dhidlit ji' gwandaa giik'aii geheekhi'yaa. (AST) naii tl'oo nahshii naii tth'aii gwik'it t'igihee'yaa tax ookwat kwaa naii laraa dagahaatsyaa eenjit.

DPS would require at least three additional Alaska State Trooper positions to target the illegal diversion and exportation of marijuana lawfully cultivated in Alaska. These positions would also work with DCCED's Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) board investigators on investigations into criminal activity associated with regulation of the marijuana industry.

DPS aii gwigwahaashii kwaa goo'aii t'eegahahch'yaa naii aii oo'ok geenjit gahahshii kwaa. Ch'izhir naii chan DCCED's Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC haa nilits'igiheenjyaa. Tl'oo gahahtsyaa goo'aii kwaa naii k'eegahaatyaa.

The first year cost of three new trooper investigator positions is \$827,200; \$594,400 for ongoing funding to cover personal services, travel, training, and supplies (base increment), and \$232,800 to cover training at the academy, IT equipment, portable radios, office equipment, firearms and vehicles (one-time funding).

Tr'ookit neegwadadhat \$827,000 ch'izhir gwik'yahtii tik naii ts'a' anheelyaa. Aii laraa agwan neegihiidal gwik'ee'ahhtii, gwigwagwaa'yaa, k'eiih'ii t'eegahch'yaa eenjit \$232,800 gwanda gwigwahaa'ee eenjit, IT gwadal giiyaatr'agwahah'yaa kwaii (ch'ihlok gwizhrih gogohookwat).

Though arrests for simple possession may decrease, the greater availability of marijuana will likely increase the number of adults consuming marijuana and the frequency with which it is consumed; consequently, the number of individuals driving under the influence of marijuana is expected to increase. Current practice is to administer standardized field sobriety tests to individuals suspected of driving under the influence (DUI). There is currently no chemical test that can be used in the field to detect marijuana impairment; the taking of a blood sample for purposes of determining the presence of a controlled substance (including marijuana) must be conducted at a medical facility.

Tl'oo gwiheelee eh'an dinjii naii gwandaa daanch'yaa naii giit'eehahch'yaa nihkhan chan giit'eehahch'yaa. Tr'ikhit gwiintl'oo giit'ahch'yaa gwiizhik neech'agahaakhal, aii chan gwandaa neegwiheelyaa. Aii jidii t'eegahch'yaa gwiizhik neech'agahaakhal eenjit test googwahahtsyaa (DUI). Juk gweendaa chemical test gii'ii kwaa, tl'oo dilk'a' eenjit. Goodaa zhit tl'oo giilk'a' ji' gaagiheendaii. Aii chan ilts'ik zheh hee goodaa test gahahtsyaa.

To quickly and proficiently recognize the signs of marijuana impairment in drivers who are contacted, DPS proposes that more troopers become certified as drug recognition experts. A drug recognition expert (DRE), sometimes referred to as a drug recognition evaluator, is a police officer trained to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs other than, or in addition to, alcohol. Training and certification requirements are established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The cost for this training is approximately \$2,500 per trooper.

Ch'igeelk'a' gwiizhik neech'agahaakhal ji' khan gwik'eegahaandal eenjit DPS gwandaa ch'izhir naii gaandaii naii certified ooli' giindhan. (DRE) naii ch'oondaii t'eegahch'yaa aiits'a' ch'igiinii gwiizhik neech'agahaakhal ji' ch'izhir naii giiyeenjit trained ginlii. Training aiits'a' certification aii naii International Gwats'an Ch'izhir Choo Association ts'a' National Highway Traffic Safety Administration haa giiyuu'ii giindhan. Aii ch'izhir naii goot'eegwagwachyaa \$2,500 heelyaa.

Finally, DPS would launch a major public education and awareness media campaign focused on the dangers of driving under the influence of marijuana, similar to its current drunk driving and seat belt use campaigns. Using current media campaign expenditures as a base, the production and advertising costs for a DUI campaign focused on marijuana impairment are estimated to be \$500,000 per year for television, radio, print, and internet advertising.

DPS neech'arahkhal gwiizhik tl'oo t'eegwaahch'yaa geenjit dinjii naii agwaroochya' giindhan, juu naii datthak gaaheendaii eenjit. Dinjii naii ch'igiinii gwiizhik neech'agahaakhal k'it t'igwiheech'yaa, seat blet chan t'eerahaahch'yaa goo'aii. Aii DUI naii nijyahts'a' t'igihee'yaa aii \$500,000 neegwadadhat hee gwiheelyaa, television, radio, print, ts'a' internet t'eegahahch'yaa.

Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory:

The DPS Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (SCDL) provides drug identification services to Alaska's law enforcement agencies through its controlled substances section. Forensic scientists in the section analyze evidence items and conclusively identify a controlled substance or perform sufficient analysis to determine that no controlled substances are present.

Scientific Gwiinzii Deegwiiizhik Gwik'eerahaandal Laboratory (SCDL) Nan CHoo naai gwiit'eegahch'yaa, jidii ch'oondaii goodaa tee t'inch'yaa ji' eenjit, nakwaa ji' chan. Aii lab gwizhit jidii datthak vizhit dhidlii kwaa deegahaach'yaa jidii datthak gwiinzii gahah'yaa ts'a' giyyaaheendaii eenjit. Jidii haagwiindaii kwaa datthak t'eegahch'yaa.

Drug evidence submitted to the section can be analyzed through a variety of methods that include preliminary testing combined with confirmatory testing. Preliminary testing can include color testing, microcrystalline microscopic analysis, or physical identification of a tablet using a reliable source. The confirmation of the presence of a controlled substance is performed through one of two confirmatory tests, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or infrared spectrophotometry.

Ch'oondaii iizuu eenjit test gahaatsyaa daazhyaa kwaii gii'ii ts'a' giit'ahch'yaa, jidii color inch'yaa, microscope haa giyyah'in, nats'ahts'a gwigweech'in, Jidii ch'oondaii vatee gwanlii ji' test neekwat gii'ii, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or infrared spectrophotometry.

Following analysis, a forensic scientist interprets the instrumental data and prepares a report of his/her findings. This report is used in criminal court proceedings and often the forensic scientist is asked to provide expert testimony to the courts. Marijuana, a schedule VIA controlled substance under AS 11.71.190, is commonly submitted by law enforcement agencies to the crime lab. Drug paraphernalia such as pipes and digital scales are also frequently submitted to the crime lab for analysis. Forensic scientists may also be called upon to analyze samples for federal agencies operating within Alaska for substances controlled under the federal Controlled Substances Act, which includes marijuana.

Jii lab analysis gwigwiltasii aiit'ee scientist deegwii'in, jidii agwah'aii report ahtsii. Aii report chan criminal court giit'ahch'yaa. Tl'oo VIA it'ee AS 11.71.190 aii naai law eh'an crime lab nineegaazhik ch'oondaii gwadal, tseedihki' ts'a' giyyaach'ugwahdii aii gaa analyze gahtsii. Forsnic scientists, Federal Agencies, Nan Choo Aii chan ts'iginyaa substances control gwagwa'ii Federal Controlled Substances Act, get'ee tl'oo.

The crime lab seldom analyzes personal use quantities of marijuana. Rather, the evidence being submitted to the crime lab is indicative of distribution (trafficking) level quantities. As AST predicts that illegal commercial marijuana grow operations will continue despite any legalization of marijuana-related facilities, such as marijuana cultivation facilities and marijuana retail stores, the SCDL does not anticipate a decrease in submissions of evidence.

Gwitr'it iizuu k'eegahaanjii naai lyaa geetak hee gwizhrih tl'oo lak k'eegahaanjii. Gaa aii juu tl'oo leii gehilii ts'a' gwiiteeneegaazhik naai jii haa gigiint'aii i'. Jii AST naai jyaadigiidhan aii tl'oo gaahshii giizuu naai googaa gwandaa giieezuu ginyaa yaaha' tl'oo gwizhrih heelyaa, gweentak hee kwaa gaa nihk'it t'igehee'yaa googahnyaa, Aii SCDL naai zhak t'eheeyaa kwaa ginyaa zhik jyaadigii'in gaa nihk'it t'igehee'yaa.

Alaska does not currently have an in-house drug toxicology program. The SCDL has a contract with the Washington State Patrol Toxicology Laboratory in Seattle for toxicology services and sends samples there for drug analysis. Based on the anticipated increase in marijuana impaired driving, DPS estimates that an average of 150 additional samples will be sent out for analysis each year. At an average cost of \$300 per sample, the increase in contract costs would be \$45,000 per year.

Alaska aii ch'oondaii eenjit zheh deek'it gwigwi'ii ts'a' Seattle gwizhit, ch'oondaii k'eegahaanjii eenjit ants'a' izhik gwats'a' jidii k'inch'yaa ch'oondaii t'inch'yaa k'eegahaadak eenjit. Aii juu tl'oo dhak'a', neech'ahakhkhal gwiizhik gwinzii govaagweech'in kwaa chan gwandaa t'igii'in, DPS aii jyaagiindhan 150 gwandaa gwats'an oonin nigeheelyaa ts'a' giik'eehaandal neegwadadhat gwiiteegwaanch'yaa. Jii giik'eehaandal eenjit \$300 viteegwaanch'yaa ts'a', jiii datthak dak t'ii'in aiit'ee oonin gwijyaa giinlii aii \$45,000 gwats'a' angwili neegwadadhat gwiiteegwaanch'yaa.

The estimated total cost to DPS for the implementation of this initiative is \$1,434,700 for the first year and \$1,201,900 for the second year. Following is a summary of the estimated costs:

Aii DPS t'ee jyaadagwahtsii geenjit laraa nigilii \$1,434,700 neegwadadhat tr'ookit ants'a' \$1,201,900 gehdaa neegwadadhat. Jii kwaii t'ee jyahts'a' geenjit laraa nigilii i'.

	First Year	Second Year
Three Trooper Investigator Positions	\$594,400	\$594,400
One-time position costs (academy training, IT equipment, office equipment, firearms, and vehicles)	\$232,800	\$0.0
Total Personal Service Costs	\$827,200	\$594,400
<div> <div> Trooper tik naii eenjit Khahlok chan geenjit (geegoogwaahtan, IT gwadal, gwitr'it'agwagwah'in gwizhee gwadal, dink'ee, ts'a' ch'iitsii neehiighal) </div> <div> Tr'ookit Neegwadadhat \$594,400 \$232,800 </div> <div> Gehdaa Neegwadadhat \$594,400 \$000000 </div> </div> <hr/> <div> njit Gwalaraa Datthak \$827,200 \$594,400 </div> <div>Khadee</div>		
Marijuana DUI Media Campaign (production and advertising)	\$500,000	\$500,000
DRE Certification (\$2,500/trooper x 25 troopers annually)	\$62,500	\$62,500
Contractual increase for toxicology services (\$300/sample x 150 additional samples)	\$45,000	\$45,000
Total Contracts and Services Costs	\$607,500	\$607,500
TOTAL COSTS	\$1,434,700	\$1,201,900

Neech'agahahkhal naii
gootthai' Geech'oaahgaatan
(giiaaghan ts'a' gige'e'in) \$500,000 \$500,000
DRE Gehdaa Tr'iinjik Naii \$62,500 \$62,500
(\$2,500/trooper x 25 trooper neegwadadhat gwiteegwaanch'yaa)
Tl'oo Keegahaanjii Naii \$45,000 \$45,000
Chan Dak T'ii'in
(\$300/giik'ahaanjii x 150 tthaih gwandaa k'eegahaanjii)

Datthak Geenjit Gwalaraa	\$607,500	\$607,500
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Khahlok Datthak Gwalaraa	\$1,434,700	\$1,201,900
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Estimate of costs to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to implement the marijuana initiative **\$0 - \$136,900**

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation naii aii t'oo daatl'oo gokat nigilii ji' jyaa digwahtsii heelyaa. \$0-136,9000

The ballot initiative legalizes marijuana for use by persons 21 years of age and older. Section 17.38.080 states that the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) may create a Marijuana Control Board; otherwise, the powers, duties, and responsibilities fall to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, located in the DCCED.

Jii dehtly'aa shrigilii aii juu vaghaii 21 ts'a' gehdaa haa giit'eehaachy'aa eenjit chan giikat gwiiheegok goo' aii. Section 17.38.080 t'inyaa Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development(DCCED) naii t'oo daatl'oo eenjit dinjii veenjit neelzhii juu giits'a' k'eegwahaadhat, giyeetr'igwahah'yaa ts'a' jidii Alcoholic Beverage Control Board jii t'ee DCCED gwizhit goo' aii aii datthak gahahtsyaa gwizhrih goo' aii.

Normally, under AS 17.20, the DEC has responsibility to regulate food and food products. Marijuana or its derivatives, if considered a food, would fall under those provisions. However, under 17.38.090 of the proposed law, responsibility for regulating marijuana, including creating labeling requirements and health and safety regulations for the manufacture of marijuana, lies with the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Khik AS17.20 enjik DEC naii shih ts'a' shih shrigilii haa datthak gwats'a' k'eegogwaadhat. Izhik geh'an aii t'oo daatl'oo shih k'it t'iinchy'aa giyiltisaii ji aii t'eh t'eeheechy'aa. Googaa 17.38.090 aii t'oo daatl'oo aii dehtly'aa choh eh'an aii veenjit chan vakat jidii vitee dhidlii, vaa k'eegwiichy'aa t'igweheenjyaa gwits'i' aii datthak chan Alcoholic Beverage Control Board t'eh t'iinchy'aa.

If additional food establishments were opened to create marijuana products (such as marijuana bakeries, etc.) along with additional food facilities opening up in the state, the Food Safety and Sanitation Program within DEC will need an additional Environmental Health Officer III position in Anchorage to review sanitation plans and conduct sanitation inspections for the increased number of facilities. If there is an increase in facilities, DEC anticipates needing one full time position at a total cost of \$136,900 (includes personal services, travel, contractual and supply expenses).

Aii gwanzhiih t'oo daatl'oo eenjit giyahshii ji (t'oo daatl'oo deek'it) k'it t'oonchyaa googol' aii ji' chan aii gwideek'it datthak Nahkat Gwachoh gwizhit geheedlyaa, ts'igeeheedhaa gwits'i', ts'a' gishreegogwiljik datthak DEC naii Environmental Health Officer III Anchorage gwizhit nagahaachyaa ji eenjit aiits'a' naii aii dehtly'aa chan gwiinzii neegihaan'yaa vit'igwiin'ee kwaa ji' eenjit. Aii shriigwil' aii gwiinzii dagaantl'oo ts'a' izhuk juu gwitr'it t'agwah'in naii gooveenjit shriigogwil' aii ji' eenjit. DEC geetr'agwahah'yaa nagaachii jii chan drin datthak gwitr'it t'agwahahyaa ts'a' jyaa dagwahtsii giigohookwat.(aii jidii yaa gwitr'it t'agwah'in, aii vagorohookwat, jidii t'ahchy'aa) kwaii datthak jyaa digwahtsii heelyaa giindhan \$136,900.

The estimates are done based on the cost during FY14 and do not reflect inflationary increases that will occur during the years it takes for this legislation to be passed, regulations to be written, and individuals to set up grow operations and potential food establishments. The cost will likely increase in future years.

Yaagha' gogohookwat t'ee dehtly'aa FY14 aii shrigiinlik k'it t'iinchy'aa ts'a' duuyee laraa dak t'ii'in ji' gaa aii gweedhaa jik aii Nahkat Gwachoh Gwats'a' K'eegwaadhat naill deegwah kyuk gweheedhaa gaagiindaii kwaa. Gwizhik chan aii dehtly'aa choh vik'it tr'eedaa aii chan datthak digiieentl'oo goo' aii dinjii lat naii chan gwanzhiih datthak gahaashii goo' aii Aii datthak yeendaa ji' duulee valaraa dag t'eehenjyaa.

Estimate of costs to the University of Alaska to implement the marijuana initiative

Indeterminate

Nahkat Gwachoh gwizhit Geech'oo'aatan naii t'oo daatl'oo dehtly'aa kat nigiihee'aa ji' gaa gaagiindaii kwaa

The University of Alaska has examined the initiative and due to the uncertainty around the initiative cannot provide a definitive estimate of the costs that it would incur at this time. However, should the initiative become law, it will directly impact the University's primary population – its students.

Nahkat Gwachoh gwizhit Gee'oo'aatan Choo naii gwiinzii neegiiyaan'ya' gaa valat kwaii

ddhaii iizuu ts'a' tth'aii hee deegwahtsii heelyaa giyaandaii kwaa. Gaa Dehtly'aa Choh vakwan tr'eedaa zhit gihee'aa. Jyaa diizhik ji' yaagha' juu geedoodaantan naii govaa gwiiheezuu.

Areas of potential costs include but are not limited to:

Jii t'ee jyaa digwahtsii gogoohookwat goo'aii, gwandaa t'aanchy'aa kwaa ji'

As with Colorado and Washington, education will be needed for students, faculty, and staff about how the initiative would change University policies regarding possession or use of drugs on campus.

Colorado ts'a' Washington kwaii haa chan geech'ooaanchyaa eenjit dinjii ts'a' tr'iinin geero'aatan, juu gwizhit tr'agwah'in, juu geejit tr'agwah'in nilii naii haa datthak aii Geech'ooraaan Choh naii aii jidii ch'oondaih iizuu aii Geech'ooraaan Choh Zheh gwa'an dhidlii jii ch'ijuk t'eegiiheelyaa.

The Clery Act includes requirements for education on drug effects. The University would need to adjust its Clery documents, and there would potentially be some production costs associated with that effort. Additionally, there will likely be costs associated with revising University policies and regulations such as housing, employment and discipline.

Yaagha' Clery Act oozhii chan ch'oondaih eezuu kwaii eenjit geedoodarahanchyaa giindhan. Aii Gech'oo'aatan Choh naii yaagha' Clery dehtly'aa gwiinzii shreegeheelyaa aii ji' yaagha' giyeetr'igwah'in kwaii datthak giyejit gohookwat. Aii geech'oo'aatan Choo naii chan aii dehtly'aa kwan geedaa datthak nihk'it t'oochya' giindhan aii ji' zhen, gwitr'it t'agwah'in naii ts'a' vik'it t'igwee'in nizii kwaii eenjit gogohookwat.

It is anticipated that there would be additional costs associated with enforcement (the proposed law prohibits consumption in public) by UAA and UAF police departments as well as by administrators

Yaagha' jidii tl'oo daatl'oo chan dinjii naii tee gihee'aa ji' chan UAA ts'a' UAF gwiizuu gwa'an gok'aatii nilii naii eenjit lyaa gwahaatl'oo giindhan aii juu gok'aatii choh naii chan.

There are potential legal costs associated with analyzing initiative and advising Major Administrative Units (MAUs).

Yaagha' dehtly'aa kwaii datthak gwiinzii tineegogwaa'ik ts'a' goots'a' gigiinkhii Major Administrative Units (MAUs) kwaii gaa datthak gwaatl'oo t'oonchy'aa.

There is likely to be some impact on the health care costs and rates for employees as well as a potential impact on insurance rates for the University.

Duulee chan ilts'ik k'aantii ts'a' juu ilts'ik k'ahtii ts'a' juu geenjit gookwat naill chan aii Geech'oo'aatan Zheh gooveenjit gwahaatl'oo.

The University envisions that they would very likely incur some research costs based on requests for information on the social and economic impacts of the initiative.

Yaagha' geedoodoo'aantan naii eenjit gwitr'it t'agwah'in naii chan aii jidii gokat nigehee'aa lyaa gwahaatl'oo geendhat giyeenjit geedodahaanchyaa dhijin gwa'an dinjii gwandaii gwa'an ts'a' laraa dee'in k'iighai'.

Estimate of costs to the Office of the Lieutenant Governor and the Division of Elections to implement the marijuana initiative

\$80,257

Jii t'ee jyaa digwahtsii gwanlii, Lagoovanii vishriits'aii yaadii ts'a' juu kih niriheelyaa eenjit dehtly'aa shrilii naii tl'oo daagtl'oo gookat nigehee'aa eenjit.

\$80,257

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Assuming the initiative is placed on the ballot, the minimum cost to conduct public hearings concerning the initiative in two communities in each of four judicial districts is estimated to be \$9,000. This number may be reduced if hearings are held on more than one initiative at a time.

Aii Lagoovanii vishriits'a'ii dhidill videek'it gwats'an

Gok'it nagwaanaii ts'a' aii dehtly'aa shrigiinlik aii gokat naanaill ji' aii laraa goonjik aii dinjii kwaiik't neekwaii gwizhit gwats'a' k'eegwaadhat choo naii dilk'ii aii gwalaraa jyaa dagwahtsii heelyaa giindhan \$9000. Duulee chan zhak t'eehenjyaa gwiintl'oo khaihlan neegiidal ji'

Lt. Governor's Office estimate by category

Travel

\$ 9,000

Total

\$ 9,000

Lt. Lagoovanii shriits'aai dhidii videek'it gwats'an

Aii gogookwat nizii ji' yaakha' gwa'an dinjii khailan nineegaazhik ts'a' goots'a' gigiinkhii aii kwaiik'it neekwaii anchy'aa aii zhit chan gwats'a' k'eegwaadhat choo doo anchy'aa dilk'ii aii naii chan jyaa dagwahtsii googookwat.

\$9,000

Lt. Lagoovanii deegwahtsii an gwahtsii nats'aa an gwahtsii

Khaihtak Neehidik

9,000

Datthak

9,000

Estimated travel expenses include round-trip air transportation, per diem and other associated travel costs for the Lieutenant Governor and staff to travel to seven communities in Alaska. It is assumed one of the hearings would be in Anchorage which would not involve travel costs.

Aii Lieutenant Lagoovanii ts'a' vitsyaa naii khaihtak neegiihiidal k'iteegiidal gooteh, niikhaahk'it ts'a' ch'igehee'aa ts'a' angwagwatsii kwaii geenjit goots'a' angwilii. Aii kwaiik'it ch'ats'ateets'ii neekwaii gwitee neegiihiidal akoo Anchorage chan t'ee geenjit ginjih haa nihlogoohaak'yaa lachangaahaadaa aii geenjit gwats'a' angweheelyaa.

Division of Elections

The minimum cost to the Division of Elections associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition, excluding legal costs to the state and the costs to the state of any challenge to the validity of the petition, is estimated to be \$71,257.

Elections estimate by category

Personal Services

\$69,957

Services

\$ 1,300

Total

\$71,257

Division of Elections

Aii Division of Elections deegwahtsii gwalaraa nigwigwiin'aai izhik aii juu haa dehtl'yaa shrigilii ts'a' jidii dehtl'yaa shrigilii, izhik aii nijin state ts'a' angwilii ants'a' aii state ts'a' gwizhyaan'ee naii ts'a' angwilii chan aii t'ee 71,257 dilii.

Khadeenjik Gwits'inyaa Naii

\$69,957

Gwits'inyaa Naii

1,300

khahllok gwalaraa

\$71,257

Personal services expenses associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition:

Three full-time employees at 522 hours is \$29,200

8 temporary employees at 2,520 hours is \$40,757

Aii nijin dehtl'yaa k'eegaahitii izhik gwitr'it'agwah'in naii neegaan'ik naii:

Tik naii drin tthak gwitr'it'agwah'in naii 522 hours geenjit \$29,200 dhidlai

nihk'iidqo naii chan geetak gwitr'it'agwah'in naii 2,520 hours geenjit \$40,757 dhidlai

Services expenses associated with certification of the initiative application and review of the initiative petition:

Printing of booklets is \$1,300.

Aii dehtl'yaa k'anahtii naii datthak dehtl'yaa k'eegaahitii ts'a' dehtl'yaa dinohotl'oo neegaah'ik:

Dehtl'yaa danohotl'oo chan \$1,300.

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 - [4] Marijuana Regulation: Considerations from State Substance Abuse Agency Directors. A presentation to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), Spring Forum. Robert Morrison, Executive Direction, NASADAD. May 3, 2013.
 - [5] Toolkit for States Facing “Medical” Marijuana & Marijuana Legalization Initiatives. Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA). Summer 2012.